

youth usage, to reduce disease, to reduce death. If we put it in the FDA, we grandfather a tremendous amount of smoking products, but we don't allow a pathway for new, less harmful products to reach the marketplace. In our case, we allow reduced-risk products to come but under the supervision, the direction of the harm reduction center.

It requires all tobacco manufacturers of imported tobacco products to establish and maintain records, make reports, provide information as the Secretary requests, not as we prescribe. It requires premarket approval of new combustible tobacco products before entering interstate commerce. It bans the use of such descriptions as "light," "ultra-light," and "low tar" on packaging, advertising, and marketing of cigarettes. It requires testing and reporting of all tobacco product constituents, ingredients, additives, including smoke constituents and by brand styles. It creates a scientific advisory committee of 19 people. It establishes a new warning label that communicates the health risk of cigarettes, with placement for cigarettes on the front of the packaging. It requires ingredient disclosures and other information on all tobacco packaging. It has the graphic warning labels required. It establishes new warning labels that communicate the health risks of smokeless tobacco. It requires ingredient disclosure and information on tobacco products. The list goes on and on.

The authors of the base bill and the substitute that has been offered in its place suggest that they do a better job of making sure that youth don't access tobacco products. That is just wrong. Every State sets an age limit. One bill does not police the process more than the other.

The one thing this substitute does, this amendment in the nature of a substitute, is we ban print advertising except in a publication that is an industry publication. So every general print ad, every general print publication, a publication that a mom might buy but a teenager might look at, we eliminate advertising. What does the base bill do? It limits it to black-and-white advertising.

Don't come to the floor and suggest one does a better job than this substitute. When you ban advertising, you have banned the ability to market to the youth. When you ban descriptors and other items such as candy and fruit descriptors, we do that as effectively, we just do it through a harm reduction center. Why? Because it is under the same leadership of the Secretary of HHS.

I don't want to jeopardize the gold standard of the FDA. I don't want to compromise the gold standard that it has to meet the test of safety and efficacy so the American people have trust in products. We jeopardize that when we give the FDA this mission.

Some will claim the FDA is the only one that can do it. As I showed before, there is the regulatory chart for to-

bacco today in the United States. Every Federal agency is listed up here, including HHS. FDA has no current jurisdiction. They have no expertise to regulate tobacco.

It is the most regulated product sold in America today. But I am not on the floor arguing that this is enough. We can do better. We can consolidate that regulation. We can build on the strengths of all of these underneath the heads. But to add FDA is a huge mistake.

We just got faxed to us the endorsement of this substitute amendment, No. 1246, by the American Association of Public Health Physicians. The Association of Public Health Physicians endorses the Burr-Hagan amendment. All of a sudden, health care entities are looking at these two bills, and they are saying: The amendment in the nature of a substitute, No. 1246, actually does accomplish what is best for public health. And public health physicians are willing to put their name on it.

We are going to have an opportunity tomorrow to talk at length about what is in the substitute. My colleague, Senator HAGAN, cosponsor of this bill, will have an opportunity to address it either tonight or tomorrow. I look forward to the opportunity to do that.

I yield the floor.

#### RECESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate stands in recess until 6:30 p.m.

Thereupon, at 6 p.m., the Senate recessed until 6:30 p.m. and reassembled when called to order by the Presiding Officer (Mr. BENNET.)

#### FAMILY SMOKING PREVENTION AND TOBACCO CONTROL ACT—Continued

Mr. ENZI. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. LAUTENBERG. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. LAUTENBERG. Mr. President, basic instinct in humankind directs so much attention to the well-being of our children. We do it in various ways. Now you see it creeping into better nutrition. We see it in our attention to environmental conditions, to global climate change. We see it in our attention to deal with violent behavior against children. We do whatever we can to protect our kids, to protect them and do whatever it takes to do what we can to make sure they grow up healthy, they have long lives.

One of the ways we can be effective is to protect our kids against addiction. I use the word deliberately. "Addiction" immediately conjures up a view of

drugs—prescription drugs, prohibited drugs. We are not talking about that addiction. I am talking about a serious addiction, an addiction to tobacco—to tobacco—that has such a devastating effect on the people who smoke and often on those who are around the people who smoke.

We heard from Senator DODD earlier about what happens from smoking. It kills more than 400,000 Americans each and every year. Many of them are of younger ages. In addition to the lethal dose, there is that kind of attack on health that disables people—emphysema, conditions that affect the heart, all kinds of things. We know lung cancer is among the most dangerous.

Senator DURBIN, who was a Member of the House at the time, and I decided to take up the fight against big tobacco and their powerful special interests more than 20 years ago when we wrote the law banning smoking on airplanes. We stood up to big tobacco because smoking on airplanes was so unhealthful. We learned the dangers of secondhand smoke. Many of the people who were cabin attendants were subjected to terrible respiratory discomfort and danger.

As a matter of fact, there was a study that was done, and it said even those who never smoked—people who worked in the cabin of the airplane—would show nicotine in their body fluids weeks after they had worked a trip. That is how pervasive this was. But big tobacco fought back. They fought back ferociously. They unleashed their forces. Money flowed to protect their addicted clientele and to keep them there. They brought phony science and high-paid lobbyists to squash this assault on behalf of public health. They had phony experts testify to Congress, up here on television, saying unashamedly that there was no evidence that secondhand smoke was dangerous, even though they knew in the tobacco companies. In the 1930s they learned that nicotine was so addictive and that it would continue to help them earn enormous profits. We fought back, and we succeeded in banning smoking on airplanes. It was a tough fight because of all of the misinformation that the industry spread. That then started a smoke-free revolution, and it did change the world culture on tobacco.

Some years later I authored a law that banned smoking in buildings that provided services to children, any building that had Federal funds. It could have been a library, a clinic, a daycare center; whatever it was, there was no smoking allowed in those buildings, except if it was in a separate room that ventilated directly to the outside. They fought us on that, but the people won. It is as clear to me today as it was then that this industry has not earned the trust to regulate itself. That is a plea they make, but no one believes they mean it.

Ten years ago, I was able to gather unpublished, internal reports by the tobacco industry showing that so-called

"light" and "low-tar" cigarettes were a poor disguise of the true harm that these cigarettes brought. The cigarette makers were seducing smokers into thinking that these cigarettes were a healthier choice than those previously generally sold.

Real government oversight was essential to protect the public, especially our young, from this deadly product. As we know, since the 1980s, the tobacco industry has continued to engage in one sophisticated marketing campaign after another to get youngsters addicted to nicotine—just get them started and they are yours—even though selling and marketing cigarettes to children is generally against the law. It is our obligation, our responsibility to end the recruitment of kids as the next generation of smokers.

If there was ever any doubt about how effective and real this unlawful marketing is, just consider that more than 3 million young people—people who are under the age of 18—in our society are smokers. What is more, currently 3,500 kids every day try smoking. That, for many, is the first step to a life of addiction.

When I served in the Army, we were given an emergency pack in case we got in trouble, in case we were isolated from our units, and the emergency pack had some food, including a high-nutrition chocolate bar, but it also had four cigarettes in a little sleeve. Everybody got cigarettes free, even if you didn't use them before. The temptation to use them then was great, and it was right down the addiction alley.

The legislation we are talking about now that is being debated in this Chamber would finally grant some supervision and give a Federal agency—the Food and Drug Administration—the authority to regulate the tobacco industry. The bill, very simply, would give the FDA jurisdiction over the content and the marketing of tobacco products, and more explicit warning labels would be required. President Obama supports this effort, and it is now our turn and our obligation to safeguard families and children by passing this critical bill.

The legislation would give us more and better information about cigarettes. The fact is that we still don't know a cigarette's exact contents. That means 40 million Americans—the number of people in this country who are addicted to smoking—burn and inhale a product whose real ingredients are a mystery. Think about it. We see evidence of the fact that these people are typically locked in a vice, a vice so embarrassing that they sneak into hallways, they stand outside in a huddle in the rain, or in all kinds of weather conditions, whatever they are, to get the puffs on cigarettes. I know people who work in the Capitol here whom I see frequently going down the hall to get outside in inclement weather. Why? To smoke. So we have a situation we can't deal with. We have to understand what is in these products. The real in-

gredients are a mystery. To lead so many Americans on a dangerous path to a debilitating disease, and often lethal, is not simply wrong, it is the definition of negligence. If this legislation is successful, the FDA would monitor the content of cigarettes and could call for the reduction or removal of the toxic substances.

FDA oversight would also ensure that cigarette makers don't deceive Americans through trick advertising and promotional campaigns. History has proven how untrustworthy the tobacco companies are. Just think: More than 20 percent of twelfth graders said they have smoked in the last 30 days—20 percent of kids in the twelfth grade, typically 16, 17, 18 years old, have had a cigarette in the last 30 days.

For years, we have set our sights on getting the FDA to regulate cigarettes. Why? To protect our kids. No other government agency is as qualified to get this job done. In fact, one out of every five products that Americans purchase is regulated by the FDA. They watch over all kinds of things. Now they are looking at chemicals that are in products that very small children have contact with. The agency currently oversees prescription drugs, over-the-counter medicines, and medical devices, and it already regulates a number of well-known nicotine delivery products, such as the Nicorette gum and the patch.

For the last 45 years, ever since the Surgeon General's office began issuing warnings about cigarettes, big tobacco has used every tactic imaginable, including sham organizations, influential lobbyists, and powerful lawyers, to avoid public scrutiny. It is time to make big tobacco accountable to the public. It is time to make it accountable so that we can protect our children from the danger that kills more than 400,000 Americans every year.

I, too, was a smoker at one time, until over 30 years ago. Many times I thought about quitting, but the temptation to light up was always there and overcame any decision that could persuade me to stop from lighting up and taking a few drags. What happened? One night after dinner my third daughter, who was about 7 or 8—she was in maybe second grade—said, Daddy, why are you smoking? I said, well, because it makes me feel relaxed. It feels good when I am doing it after I have eaten. This little kid looked at me and she said, Daddy, today in school we learned that if you smoke, you get a black box in your throat. She was 7 years old. She said, I love you and I don't want you to have a black box in your throat. That convinced me. Within days I had my last cigarette.

I will close with another hideous reminder about the woman who appeared in front of one of my committees. She had already had an operation on her esophagus, I think, but in her throat, she actually had a hole in her throat. She admitted that despite the fact that she had essentially lost her voice box,

she still smoked through the hole in her throat. She said her doctor got angry with her when after this serious surgery she was asking for a cigarette. The hold on people is almost unbreakable. But we can do our part here in the Senate if we pass this bill.

I ask my colleagues to vote yes on this legislation. It is good for your constituents, it is good for your families, it is good for America's financial well-being. We spend over \$100 billion a year as a result of premature death and disability from tobacco use.

With that, I yield the floor and note the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mrs. HAGAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BEGICH). Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mrs. HAGAN. Mr. President, we are going to hear a lot this week about how the Family Smoking Prevention and Smoking Control Act is going to prevent youth from taking up smoking. I fully support that goal. I think all of us do. I don't think anybody here believes that smoking among our Nation's youth isn't a problem. Every day, over 3,500 youth in our country try their first cigarette and another thousand become regular daily smokers. Clearly, we must do something to deter our children from smoking.

As I mentioned yesterday, this bill before us goes much further than that. It grants the FDA extremely broad authority to take action that it considers to be in the interest of public health. I reiterate that is an interesting standard—especially when you consider that cigarettes, when used as intended, are a dangerous, unhealthy product. This bill puts the FDA in an impossible situation.

My colleague from North Carolina, Senator BURR, is offering a sensible alternative to the bill before us that focuses on reducing tobacco use among our Nation's youth. I joined Senator BURR in supporting this alternative because I believe it balances the need to curb teenage smoking while protecting tobacco farmers and, in turn, North Carolina's families. Similar to the Family Smoking Prevention and Tobacco Control Act, this alternative would be financed through user fees assessed on tobacco manufacturers.

While the bill before us today would place additional burdens on the already overtaxed FDA, our alternative instead creates the Tobacco Regulatory Agency—a Federal agency within the Department of Health and Human Services dedicated solely to regulating the manufacture, marketing, and use of tobacco products.

Unlike the Family Smoking Prevention and Tobacco Control Act, this alternative bill has a smoking-cessation

component which would require the administrator to develop recommendations to reduce smoking and reduce the harm of tobacco use.

The alternative contains language similar to the amendment I offered in the committee to ensure that the technology is available to meet the standards and that the Tobacco Regulatory Agency does not have the authority to regulate tobacco growers. In fact, the alternative explicitly states that the new Tobacco Regulatory Agency would not have authority over the actual tobacco growers and tobacco cooperatives. It takes this protection one step further by prohibiting any changes to traditional farming practices, including standard cultivation practices, the curing process, seed composition, tobacco type, fertilization, soil, record keeping, or any other requirement affecting farming practices.

The alternative also prescribes requirements for cigarette and smokeless tobacco labels and warnings, and it requires the administrator of the new agency to publicly disclose the ingredients in each brand of tobacco.

Finally, as I mentioned, this alternative requires some thoughtful changes that will reduce teen smoking rates. It prohibits fruits and candy branding on cigarettes. None of us want that. It also reduces the utilization of any character cartoons in advertisements. It prohibits providing any free samples, sponsoring sports events, and any advertising on television and radio in order to sell cigarettes. Stiff penalties are imposed for distributing tobacco products to minors and for minors possessing tobacco products.

Again, I think this alternative offers a better approach to curb teen smoking. It helps adults to quit smoking, and it ensures that the Federal Government can adequately regulate tobacco and protect the 12,000 tobacco farmers and 65,700 employees in tobacco-related industries in North Carolina.

Finally, I say this to my colleagues. I have no doubt they would view an amendment to this bill supported by two Senators from North Carolina with suspicion. But if they will look at the amendment that Senator BURR has offered, I think they will agree this is a serious amendment that actually addresses the issues with which this underlying bill purports to deal. I hope my colleagues will consider the Burr amendment with an open mind.

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. President, I am here to add my voice to the strong bipartisan support for the bill before us today. I also thank Senator TED KENNEDY for his tireless effort to shepherd its success. While this legislation is long overdue, I think it is especially timely and appropriate that we have the opportunity to see it signed into law in the midst of a historic health reform debate.

We have known for some time that one of the biggest obstacles we face in reforming our broken health care sys-

tem is the nearly exponential rise in health care costs. An enormous contributor to these costs is the price tag for treating chronic disease and preventable illness, particularly the pulmonary disorders and throat and lung cancer that come with smoking.

What better way to help lower health care costs and promote wellness and prevention than by going after the No. 1 cause of preventable death and disease in this country? Coloradans currently pay taxes to cover over \$1 billion per year in smoking and tobacco-driven costs. That is nearly \$600 per Colorado household.

As we are struggling to find ways to pay for a revamped health care system that provides quality care to everyone who needs it, let's have part of that pay-for be this bill by preventing millions of American children and teens from becoming addicted to a product that is really a one-way ticket to disease, cancer, and many times death.

While I have been disturbed by so many of the sobering facts, figures, and statistics we have heard throughout this debate, there is one in particular that I think really drives home the underlying issue here: 90 percent of current adult smokers were addicted by the age of 18.

That means that, in order to maintain its bottom line, big tobacco isn't finding new customers in our age range. The only way for them to continue making big profits is to target what they have, in the past, deemed "their base": our children. As a father, it terrifies me to know that tobacco companies view our children as "replacement smokers."

As tobacco companies continue to find more creative ways to get kids to join their customer base through deceptive marketing and other tactics, parents must continue to educate their children about the dangers of smoking. But we can give them a helping hand by ensuring that youth magazines aren't full of colorful ads tailored specifically to make them the new generation of smokers—tailored to encourage addiction. We can help them by ensuring that the convenience store across the street from their kids' high school doesn't have an advertised "back-to-school" special on newly introduced fruit-flavored tobacco products, displayed prominently next to their shelves of gum and candy products. As we have heard from my colleagues who have spoken before me, practices like these have been documented, and they are horribly unacceptable.

In addition to many important tools this legislation would give to the FDA to protect children and consumers, this bill will allow the agency to restrict tobacco advertising, especially to children; prevent sales to youth; improve and strengthen warning labels on products; prevent misleading marketing and misrepresentation; regulate and remove many of the hazardous chemicals and ingredients used to make tobacco products more addictive—and many times more deadly.

Because this bill is, at its root, about people, I would like to share the story of a Coloradan who knew firsthand the effects of cigarette smoke and spent many years fighting to keep kids safe.

First diagnosed with throat cancer in 2002, David Hughes was a musician, Colorado outdoorsman and cave explorer, father, and husband. Having begun his smoking habit as a teenager, he quit cigarettes upon diagnosis and bravely endured 70 radiation treatments, chemotherapy, and successful surgery. Feeling as if he had a new lease on life, David went back to school and started a woodworking business, spent even more time with his wife Kathy and son Nathan, and volunteered with the Loveland Alliance on Smoking and Health to fight for smoke-free air for his family and community. He worked especially hard to keep cigarettes out of the hands of children, knowing firsthand the lifelong addiction that can come from being exposed to tobacco early on.

Unfortunately, 4 years later, the cancer returned—this time to his lungs—eventually taking his life on June 4, 2008, but not without a spirited fight fueled by an infectious positive attitude and love for his family and friends.

David's wife Kathy has called 2009 her and Nathan's year of "adventurous recovery." I hope getting this bill signed into law will help, if even in just a small way, give them the energy to continue their adventure and give them the peace of mind of knowing that their father and husband's powerful advocacy on behalf of this cause will help prevent other families from experiencing similar heartache and loss.

David's story underscores the importance of this legislation to real people and the affect it can have on real lives.

The time to act on this bill is now. The idea for the Family Smoking Prevention and Tobacco Control Act has been around for over a decade, and the provisions contained in this version have been debated and polished by countless capable policymakers. The FDA is the only agency that combines the scientific know-how and regulatory authority to get the job done. This bill is fiscally responsible and fully paid for through user fees to tobacco companies.

Given the current rate of tobacco use, it is estimated that 92,000 Colorado kids alive in my home State today could ultimately die of smoking. While the long-term goal is to shrink this figure to zero, let's pass this legislation this week and put a significant dent in such an overwhelming and unacceptable number.

Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

AMENDMENT NO. 1256 TO AMENDMENT NO. 1247  
(Purpose: To modify provisions relating to Federal employees retirement)

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, under the previous order, on behalf of Senator LIEBERMAN, I call up his amendment, which is at the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from New York [Mr. SCHUMER], for Mr. LIEBERMAN, for himself, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. AKAKA, and Mr. VOINOVICH, proposes an amendment numbered 1256 to amendment No. 1247.

(The amendment is printed in today's RECORD under "Text of Amendments.")

#### MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to a period of morning business with Senators permitted to speak for up to 10 minutes each.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### COMMENDING NONCOMMISSIONED OFFICERS

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I rise today in recognition of the Army's 234th anniversary. On June 14, 2009, the Army celebrates its 234th year of courageous and noble service to the people of the United States of America.

The Army has designated 2009 as "The Year of the Noncommissioned Officer," in recognition of the dedicated and selfless service of noncommissioned officers, known as the "Backbone of the Army," throughout the Nation's history. Our country nation owes a debt of gratitude to those noncommissioned officers who have defended our country and freedom worldwide, serving in harm's way across the globe to defend freedom and secure the peace for the American people. It is fitting that we should pay special tribute to the Army's noncommissioned officer corps on the 234th anniversary of the Army's establishment in 1775.

At Fort Lewis, WA, home of the I Corps, known as "America's Corps," noncommissioned officers are observing the Army's birthday while preparing for deployment into harm's way, training for future service to the Nation, and upholding the high standards of our armed services.

It is my desire to thank and honor those courageous, dedicated and selfless men and women. I am grateful for the Army's outstanding corps of noncommissioned officers at Fort Lewis, WA, under the direction of COL Cynthia Murphy, Garrison Commander, and Command Sergeant MAJ Matthew Barnes, for their role in defending our Nation and serving its people as the keepers of the Army's high standards, the trainers and maintainers who make

our Army the greatest force for good across the globe, and the heart and soul of our fighting forces at home and abroad. They are truly the "Backbone of the Army."

#### 150TH ANNIVERSARY OF VIRGINIA CITY, NV

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I rise today in honor of a very historic event—this Saturday marks the 150th anniversary of the founding of Virginia City, NV. Many Americans know Virginia City from the old TV show "Bonanza," but this city also played an extremely important role in the history of the United States in the second half of the 19th century.

Virginia City's roots as a mining town began in 1850 as the '49ers traveled through on their way to California. Men often stopped in this area to practice their gold-mining skills but never found much of value until 1859 when Peter O'Riley and Patrick McLaughlin found some gold in the dirt. Henry Comstock passed by shortly after and talked his way into a share of what would later be named after him: the Comstock Lode. For several months, they mined the earth, tossing aside buckets full of "blue stuff" that got in the way of only a small amount of gold. Out of curiosity, they sent away a sample of this blue stuff to be tested, and it turned out to be made up of three-fourths silver ore. News spread quickly, and by the following spring, 10,000 men had arrived hoping to make their fortune.

This silver lode proved more difficult to mine than the gold in California, and mines collapsed before they could reach much of the ore. American ingenuity persevered, however, and a whole list of new technologies were developed that would be used in mines across the country. In no time, the ground below Virginia City was crisscrossed with mines, and the city itself was a boom town full of boarding houses and saloons. The official value of all the gold and silver taken out of the Comstock between 1859 and 1882 is over \$300 million. These riches helped Nevada in its effort to become an independent territory and then its own State in 1864.

Virginia City also produced some of America's great historical figures. George Hearst made his fortune in Nevada before founding the newspaper empire he became famous for, and Samuel Clemens first used the name "Mark Twain" while writing for the local paper, the Territorial Enterprise.

Today, Virginia City has a population of less than a tenth of what it had at its peak in the 1870s. However, it remains a vibrant community and an outstanding monument to the Wild West. The millions of tourists who visit Virginia City each year can stroll the wooden sidewalks, explore old mines, pan for gold, and watch the annual international camel and ostrich races. I am happy I will be able to celebrate this historic anniversary in Virginia

City, and I am proud to recognize the city's achievements today.

#### CHANGES TO S. CON. RES. 13

Mr. CONRAD. Mr. President, section 311(a) of S. Con. Res. 13, the 2010 budget resolution, permits the chairman of the Senate Budget Committee to adjust the allocations of a committee or committees, the aggregates, and other appropriate levels in the resolution for legislation that authorizes the Food and Drug Administration to regulate products and assess user fees on manufacturers and importers of those products to cover the cost of the regulatory activities. Additionally, section 307 of S. Con. Res. 13 permits the chairman to adjust the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in the resolution for legislation that, among other things, reduces or eliminates the offset between the survivor benefit plan annuities and veterans' dependency and indemnity compensation. The adjustments under both reserve funds are contingent on the legislation not increasing the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2014 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2019.

I find that the amendment in the nature of a complete substitute to H.R. 1256, the Family Smoking Prevention and Tobacco Control Act, contains language that fulfills the conditions of the deficit-neutral reserve funds for the Food and Drug Administration and America's veterans and wounded servicemembers. Therefore, pursuant to sections 311(a) and 307, I am adjusting the aggregates in the 2010 budget resolution, as well as the allocation to the Senate Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions Committee.

I ask unanimous consent that the following revisions to S. Con. Res. 13 be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

#### CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2010—S. CON. RES. 13; REVISIONS TO THE CONFERENCE AGREEMENT PURSUANT TO SECTION 311 DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR THE FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION AND SECTION 307 DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR AMERICA'S VETERANS AND WOUNDED SERVICEMEMBERS

[In billions of dollars]

| Section 101                        |           |
|------------------------------------|-----------|
| (1)(A) Federal Revenues:           |           |
| FY 2009 .....                      | 1,532.571 |
| FY 2010 .....                      | 1,653.722 |
| FY 2011 .....                      | 1,929.684 |
| FY 2012 .....                      | 2,129.674 |
| FY 2013 .....                      | 2,291.204 |
| FY 2014 .....                      | 2,495.884 |
| (1)(B) Change in Federal Revenues: |           |
| FY 2009 .....                      | 0.000     |
| FY 2010 .....                      | -12.264   |
| FY 2011 .....                      | -158.947  |
| FY 2012 .....                      | -230.719  |
| FY 2013 .....                      | -224.133  |
| FY 2014 .....                      | -137.774  |